Lendon Offices of THE SUR, do west Strand, and recommunications should be addressed WHITE, 430 Strand, W. C. Subscription by Mail-Post-paid.

ATLY, Per Month......

BATLY Per Year

BKLT. Per Year age to Foreign Countries added.
THE BUN, New York City.

Let the Newspapers Make the lesue This morning THE BUK and every other real newspaper in the State openly and de-Mherately violate that section of the Elecrical Execution law which forbids the publication of the details of an execution:

"He account of the details of any such execution the statement of the fact that such convict was, on the day in question, duly executed according to hav at the prison, shall be published in any newswith any provision of this section shall be guilty of

This provision, intended by the cranks who ramed it to throw around the death chamber and the death chair a mystery like that surrounding a torture room of the middle ages. stands in the statutes as a disgrace to the civilization of which we are proud. It is against public policy, it is impossible to enforce, and it is defied and will continue to be defied by every self-respecting newspaper in New York on every such occasion as the exeution of KEMMLER at Auburn eleven the ago, and the killing at Sing Sing sterday morning of BLOOUR, WOOD, That the Japanese Jugino.

The law which vainly seeks to restrain the press of New York in the performance of a ablic duty of the first importance, itself defies a higher law, namely, the Constitu-Mon of New York. In the bill of rights which constitutes Article I. of the Constitution, and which catalogues the most precious heritages of a freedom gained by blood, it is agreed and forever decreed that "no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

The free press knows its duty and its power; and so long as the unconstitutional phibition stands as part of the Electrical oution law, that part of the law will be disobeyed by the newspapers of New York, universally, deliberately, and rightly.

But the press of this State has another duty to perform, even more important than its periodical self-subjection to prosecution for a righteous misdemeanor. It must bring about the repeal of this unconstitutional provision, insulting to the very name of American liberty. To that end it should devote its utmost energies at the next election. Without regard to personal or partisan considerations, it should support for the Legislature and for responsible scutive posts only such candidates as are

enotly committed against this preposterplevival of medisoval principles, and law to help in sweeping the press-gag Untile statute book.

rests upon accomplished, a black stain Is there anyame of the New York press. lican or Democalist in the State, Repubthe priceless rig, who does not account above any tempos free utterance as far ship can devise? Foue which partisanprofession, we hope notgood name of our for one, to engage itself to Sun is ready, any Democrat who shall refuse winst to put himself on record for free speedit & free press.

Two Letters.

A couple of characteristic letters were read at Tammany Hall last Saturday. One was dated at Albany and the other at Buzzard's Bay. One was from a man of influence and the other from a man of weight. Let us take a few adipose sentences from the Dead Weight's effort:

'Our American holiday cannot be appropriately cale-nated without recalling the immense cost and the passendent value of our national independence, and awakening and preserving in our hearts that spirit of pairiotism which is the foundation of our independence and the security of our life as a nation.

Every American citizen should on that day, cor secrate himself anew to an unqualified allegizace to his Government, and should soberly realize that no social or political relation in life can be worthly mainsed unless it embraces an anselfish love of cor "Your time-honored association justly claims a proud history of devotion to a political party which has al-ways insisted upon the integrity of our free institu-tions, and which has at all times professed to champion

the rights of the people, I am therefore certain that the Tammany Society, in its celebration of Independence Day, will not fall to amphasize the truth that political erganizations can only be valuable, and party efforts san only promise anccess, when they have for their put pose and inspiration the broadest and truest patriotism.

How true and yet how familiar. When a new illustrated edition of "Dombey and Son" is prepared, the artists should not fall to portray the sapient Capt. JOHN BUNSBY as massy, large, and round. Perhaps the Buzmard's Bay Solomon wore a reefer and deciduous marine trousers and a tarpaulin when he penned these words of wisdom. Perhaps he shivered the timbers of his yacht with the kinetic energy of his corpuent corpus, especially when he emitted the password and countersign, "consecrate." His phonograph is consecrated to that sonorous verb. Long before he consecrated himself to the task of depleting his tissue by the mountain climber, the utterer of the undisputed made it a rule that no speech or letter of his should be considered genuine unless the word consecrate or consecrated appeared in it. He has lost a little of his fisch and most of his friends, but he still keeps a tight grip on his favorite verb.

Much, however, as iwe revere that word, and gied as we are to see that one faithful rter still sticks, it is our duty to point out that there was a memorable occasion when the Bunkary of Bunkard's Bay consecrated himself to silence and did not insist upon the integrity of our free institutions. To refresh the memory of the consecrated joss of the Mugwumps we will quote from the Albany letter:

"The country has not forgotten the service rendered by Tammany Hall as its Fourth of July exercises a year tion when the very principles of american government from Montanes with subversion by the artificury met partices majority which had presented of both Bostes of Congress. That was a time for particule men who believed in maintaining the simplicity and integrity of our political system to make themselves heard against the danger which was imminent. Over the reasonst South, strengther by regrantic industrial and commercial effects to free hereoff from the poverty, the first and stress left by the greas civil conflict, absorbed earnestly and hopefully in solving for herself and for the mation the tremendous social problems which confront her people, hung the dark chadew of a military despottem threatened by the Furce bill, bringing discouragement to commercial enterprise, rekindling sectional animosities, denying to States the rights which they have held for a century, and carrying no justification save the perpetuation of a political party.

stification save the perpetuation of a solitical party.
" When in that moment of threatened danger and dis aster the fouth appealed to her Democratic brethren in the North for sympathy and assistance, and the appeal seemed to fall in some quarters on deaf ears appeal seemed to fail in some quarters on deaf ears and irresponsive hearts, the Tammany Rociety, through the statesmen and crators whom is attracted to its patriotic celebration, counded the keynote of alarm which roused the Democratic heart throughout the land, gave encouragement to those noble Democrate who were faithfully fighting the great battle at Washington, and became one of the cyst exponents of the intense popular antipment which family forced that intense popular antipment which family forced se popular sentiment which finally forced that intense popular sentiment which the doom of that iniquitous legislation."

The work of consecration is very absorbing. Constant engagement in it prevents the consecrator from attending to little details like the Force bill or a municipal election in the city of New York. Uncon secrated statesmen like Governor Hill have to look after matters of that sort. When it comes to making a heavy-weight letter in corroboration of the proposition that two and two make twice two, the Stuffed Prophet never fails. The Bird of Freedom, however, is a remarkably live bird, and you can't stuff him.

The Republican Cabal Against President Lincoln.

The death of Mr. HAMLIN removes the nost conspicuous and almost the last of that circle of prominent Republican leaders. who were opposed to President Lincoln during the civil war, always condemning his policy, questioning his competency, and opposing his measures so far as the condition of the country and the dictates of prudence would allow. We call it a circle, out it was more. Though not formally organized, it was perfectly coherent, and its abors never ceased. Its members were all Republicans, and their hostility to LINCOLN was in some cases developed before he be came President, though many of them were andoubtedly inspired by impulses of principle and patriotism. Their views differed widely from these of the President, and they lived up to them as far as they could They formed an energetic and powerful body, ncluding, besides Vice-President HAMLIN, Senator WADE of Ohio, WINTER DAVIS of Maryland, Horace Greekey and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD of New York, and various other less aggressive and less important per ons. Mr. CHASE, then Secretary of the Treasury, sympathized with them, but did not cooperate. Yet among the critics of LIN-COLN none was more unsparing than he.

The ablest and most widely known member of this Cabal was the late Horace GreeLey an original and consistent opponent of Lin-COLN from the first. He was against him long before his nomination for the Presidency. In the canvass which Mr. LINCOLN conducted against STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Illinois in 1858, when Douglas was seeking to be re elected to the Senate, Mr. GREELEY's sympathies were rather on the side of Doug-LAS, though his party interests required him to be on the side of Lincoln. On the first public appearance of Mr. Lin-COLN in this city in February, 1860, when he delivered at the Cooper Institute the wellknown speech which first made him popularly known in this part of the country, Mr. GREELEY had a very poor opinion both of the speech and the speaker. In the same way, while he accepted with satisfaction the nomination of Lincoln by the Chicago Convention of 1860. It was more from hostility to Mr. SEWARD, whom he had long labored to defeat, than from any liking for LINCOLN.

This distrust of LINCOLN seems to have remained in GREELEY's mind to the last. The Century magazine has just published an address written by him in 1868, three years after the President's assassination, in which the feeling is plainly expressed, and the inability to understand or appreciate the intellectual greatness of Lincoln is frankly manifested. "I saw him for a short hour," says GREELEY. "about a fortnight after his inauguration; though the tidings of Gen. Twiggs's vote or work next winter for promise to treacherous surrender of the larger portion the foolish, and unconstitutions epeal of our little army had been some days at hand, I saw and heard nothstrikes at the liberty of the press, which ing that indicated or threatened belligerency on our part. On the contrary, the President sat listening to the endless whine of office seekers, and doling out village Post Offices to importunate or lucky partisans, just as though we were sailing before and breezes on a smiling summer sea; and

my inquiry: 'Mr. President! do you the that you will have to fight for swelace in which you sit?' he antimatelessantly, but in words which inwould his disbellef that any fighting believe theire or be needed; and I firmly believe thanks dogged resolution not to drenched in ar country was about to be his obstinate of nai blood, is the solution of stages of the ess throughout the earlier patient listening &; and especially, his tion from the Your demand of a deputamore, as well as of the Christians of Baltidignitaries, that he sayor and other city blockaded in Washington, stipulate while danger of expulsion, that he imminent volunteers should cross the Northern Maryland in hastening to incred soil of could not comprehend this at North: many of us have not yet seen the light it; most certainly if he had required to the could not comprehend to the could be comprehended. mittee of ten thousand to kick the comof this preposterous, impudent demanders to Baltimore, the ranks of that commit

would have been filled in an hour from an

Northern city or county containing fifty thousand inhabitants." Mr. Lincoln was perfectly aware of GREELEY's hostility, and reciprocated it earnestly, though without ostentation. This appears plainly, all through GREELEY's report of their interview which we have just quoted. Yet in all our familiar intercourse with Mr. LINCOLN we never saw it betrayed but once. When GREELEY finally committed the blunder of transmitting to the President the letter of George R. Sanders, asking in behalf of the Confederate rulers for the appoint ment of Commissioners to meet the Confederate agents at Niagara Falls, Lincoln was delighted, because he thought his enemy had ensuared himself; and he hastened to reply to GREELEY's letter by making him a Commissioner to conduct the proposed negotiation, at the same time laying down conditions which the Confederates could not agree to short of a total surrender of their Government and armies. We cannot receiled seeing Mr. LINCOLN manifest any such feeling on any other occasion; and the satirical smile which submerged the ordinary kindness and good nature of his features, gave to his face for the moment a

most unwonted and interesting character. It has always seemed to us that Mr. HAMLIN was a party to this memorable Cabal

apparent; and the natural entagonist of the President is the Vice-Pr Those who complained of his Administration, who accused the President of unfaithfulness to his party obligation or of incapacity to deal with the tremendous questions that he had to dispose of, naturally resorted to his official successor as the best repository for their griefs. In the case of Mr. Lincoln these griefs were serious and unremitting. He did not conduct the war with sufficient energy; he did not appreclate the dangers that surrounded the country; he did not strike the blows that would destroy the rebellion; he favored too much the factions and the politicians that before his advent had supported the cause of slavery, and that under various political disguises were believed to support it still; or he did not wisely select the Generals to command the armies, or quickly enough remove them when in the judgment of his critics their incompetence was demonstrated. To borrow Mr. GREELEY's phrase, there was not enough kicking back to Baltimore in his conduct of the Government.

It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. HAMLIN's position was no secret from the President; and while there never was a word said from the White House that bore upon the subject, the Vice-President was never mistaken for a friend of the Administration. This would have made no difference in the consideration bestowed upon him, had he been a man of much power with any great division of the Republican party or of the country at large. No statesman was ever more prompt than Mr. LINCOLN to postpone his own personal sentiments at the dictates of political wisdom, as witness his promotion of Mr. Chase to the great office of Chief Justice; but in the case of HAMLIN policy pointed clearly in another direction. When the question arose of his renomination for a second term as Vice-President, he was laid aside, and a Southern candidate was found, as he should have been, in the person of ANDREW JOHNSON That this candidate afterward proved him self unequal to his responsibilities, affords no argument against the propriety of his selection by Mr. LINCOLN.

The criticisms and the machinations of the Cabal were gradually suppressed by the victories of the armies in the field and by LINCOLN'S victories in politics. The collapse of the rebellion ended the most bitter of them, and the tragical death of the President obliterated the rest. That event nut an and to all opposition and placed him upon the pedestal where he now stands, as an object for the unequalled admiration of mankind. Except GRORGE WASHINGTON, it would be hard to find his peer in all the records of history; and yet it is not too much to say that, had he lived a few years onger, he would doubtless have been brought into collision with the Republican leaders in Congress on questions of reconstruction, and his renown would certainly have been dimmed under the flood of hos tility and detraction that would have been poured upon him. But now his glory re mains safe and unquestionable, and men may thank Gop for it as for the possession of a priceless and peerless treasure.

Surplus Jugglers.

An ethical generalization of the sort nuoted below is peculiarly refreshing when it comes straight from the undersoul of the editor of the Evening Post:

"In business circles, men with peculiar ability for creating abnormally large surpluses by manipulation of the bookkeeper's accounts, are looked upon with

This refers to Secretary FOSTER's change in the form of the debt statement, by which the Secretary seeks to make matters look a little brighter for a Treasury which a Billion Congress has just looted. "This juggling with the books," remarks the Post, "has secured on the face of the reports an increase in the surplus of six to seven millions, and, apparently, Secretary FOSTER cares for nothing else."

We suppose that the Post's characterization of men with peculiar ability for creating on paper abnormally large surpluses by manipulation of the bookkeeper's accounts, is not limited to Secretary FOSTER.

Up to the time when the Post's co-Mug-R. FAIRCHILD, became Secretary of the Treasury, the annual financial statement of the department reckoned the sinking fund item as ordinary expenditure, not as surplus. The item figured as expenditure in FAIRCHILD'S first annual report, that for 1887; and properly so. Then, suddenly, for the nourishment of Mr. CLEVELAND's political ambition, and for the satisfaction of Mugwump free traders like the Evening Post it became expedient to make the surplus appear on paper as large as possible.

FAIRCHILD was equal to the occasion In his annual report for 1888 he did just what Secretary Foster has now done. He changed the form of statement and exhibited the sinking fund item as surplus, not as expenditure. By this dodge he was able to increase, upon paper, the apparent size of the surplus, for campaign purposes in that disastrous CLEVELAND year, from \$78,034,950 to \$119,-612,116, or nearly fifty millions.

THE SUN rebuked Secretary FAIRCHILD at that time for the jugglery, but our recollection is that his performance was honored with hearty approval and commendation by the Evening Post. Why does it now liken Secretary FOSTER to a financial trickster and scamp for toing on a small scale, and for the sake of the Republican party, what the Mugwump FAIRCHILD did on a much larger scale, and solely for the sake of the Stuffed Prophet in his selfish struggle for reflection?

Do circumstances alter general principles of honest and truthful bookkeeping ?

The New Copyright Law.

or new international copyright law is not teasantly received in England. Its re-quirement that the American edition of the English book shall be manufactured here is very anoxious to the English publishers, who wanted the privilege of the American copyright or the sde purpose of controlling the America market. English manufacturers generally would like to do the same thing. This , the greatest market of the world, and, of course, they would like to have us give it to them.

As the American edition of an English book must be printed from American plates, these plates will be made to serve for both countries as a measure of economy. Their cost usually involves the heaviest preliminary outlay of capital on a book, and therefore it will not be incurred twice over by setting up the manuscript in England and afterward putting it into type a second time in the United States. Hence both the English and American editions will be printed from American plates. But American plates, according to the London Times, involve American spelling, and that will be unendurable fa England. English sensitiveness as to this matter

English favor might excite American resentment, especially as oftentimes, if not usually, our market for English books is larger than the English market itself. It would be a question whether the English should accept our spelling or we accept theirs, and people here might refuse to yield the point.

At any rate it will be decided in accord ance with the interests of the publishers. They will adopt the spelling which enables them to make the more money; but the chances are that if any change in spelling is brought about by the new conditions, i will take place in England and not here. This will become more and more the great market for books in the English language, and naturally and inevitably they will be spelled to suit its demands. America is to be the chief home of the English-speaking peo ple of the future and the seat of their dominant power. England itself will become insignificant by the side of the two hundred dillions who will make up the population of the United States by the middle of the next century. It will be far from the centre of the English-speaking race, and the model of the language will be determined here and not there.

The matter of the spelling of the copyrighted books is not of practical importance to us. It will regulate itself. A more serious consequence of the new law is likely to be a decided increase in the price of books, an lucrease which will bring no benefit to native or foreign authors, the diminution of sales on account of it counterbalancing the arger royalty on each copy sold.

So far the practical operation of the meas ure is looked forward to with great doubt in both England and this country, and by both authors and publishers. They do not regard it as the unquestionable and unqualifled boon which the advocates of its passage proclaimed it to be. The only certainty about it seems to be that it will put up the price, and consequently decrease the circuation of copyright books.

The Dead Line at Sing Sing.

We have no reason to doubt, but on the contrary every reason to believe, that Mr. WILLIAM R. BROWN, the Warden of the State prison at Sing Sing, is an estimable gentleman, intent only upon doing his duty under the law which provides for the electric execution of murderers. That duty, however, does not extend so far as to authorize him to instruct the prison guards to shoot or even to threaten to shoot trespassers whose curjosity or enterprise as news gatherers induces them to attempt to pass the prison limits. Of course, the Warden may lawfully use all necessar, force to repel and exclude intruders; but it would be preposterous to assert that the establishment of a dead line, like that at Andersonville, is needed in a time of profound peace to prevent reporters from car rying Sing Sing by assault in order that they may witness a mysterious and horrible execution.

These threats to shoot people, if they cross given line, are quite in keeping with the whole dreadful business of putting malefactors to death by a private stroke of light ning. By the persistent efforts of a few hare-brained reformers, we have been induced in this State to substitute a dark and awful method of inflicting the death penalty for the simple and old-fashioned execution by hanging. No torture of the middle ages was ever more ingeniously contrived to cause mental agony than the requirement of our statute that the culprit shall be informed of the week in which he is to die but not of the day or hour until he is led forth for execution.

Warden Brown is in nowise to blame for the existence of this objectionable law. He is bound to discharge the duty which it imposes on him according to the letter and spirit of the statute. We trust that the warlike attitude of the prison guards was assumed without his personal knowledge or sanction, or, if they acted under his orders in this respect that he will see the propriety of giving different directions for future oceasions of this sort. Mere trespass is not ordinarily punishable by death in this coun-

The electrical execution law should be repealed.

A Misconception.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Post-Express, whose liking for a good thing in politics is usually second to none in the Empire State, entertains a temporarily misguided conception of the relations to the public and to his party of one of our most valuable public men, the Hon. ALPERD C. CHAPIN:

"The Democracy would make a grave error if it as lected Mr. CHAPIN as its standard bearer. With Mr. CHAPIN as their candidate, the Democrats all through the canvass would have to defend him, go into long exinnations, and attempt to establish the purity of the tives of a man who placed himself in a susp

The great fact about Mr. CHAPIN is that in the quality of his politics and in personal ability and executive experience he is eminently a fitting candidate for Governor The filmsy effort to assail his personal character through the complications of the Brooklyn water works business, will scarcely bear examination for a moment.

There will be one great and gilt-edged event to engage the attention of the Stuffed Prophet in 1898. We do not refer to politics for although there may be some rudiments of We refer to the Fat Stock Show to be held in

Chicago during the Fair. Will be exhibit?

The statistics given in yesterday's Sun of the public school enrollment in the various States of the Union were pleasing to all believers in popular education. In a very large proportion of the States, the percentage of gain in the enrollment of scholars during the past decade has been far greater than the percentage of gain in population. The figures from the Southern States are especially noteworthy. They show that there has been a wonderful growth of schoolhouses in those

"The act of Gop" is a phrase curiously

surviving in law from mediaval times, meaning that the act complained of was the work of some unexpected accident for which fallible mortals cannot be held responsible. recent case the Supreme Court of the United States used words that seem to imply that as time goes on this plea for escape from responsibility is to be less and less regarded. on the Virginia Midland Railroad had been derailed in a narrow cut in consequence of a landslide which was due to a heavy fall of rain. In deciding an action for damages incurred in the accident the Court remarked significantly. You who know so much about the law o GoD and the processes of nature must have foreseen that the earth banging over that aarrow, unprotected out would be loosened by the rain and brought down upon your track by the law of gravity. Common prudence and ordinary engineering skill would have prevented such a result, and we, therefore, hold you, and not God, responsible." This language deserves attention, because it HAMLIN was a party to this memorable Cabal against Lincoln, rather averaged than from any spontaneous impulse of his own. The natural for of the king is always the heir i less exacting. But such an attempt to win

in a similar case have doubtless been a for the rain storm was unusual and honestly unexpected. In a hundred years from now. perhaps, on the other hand, the plea of the "act of God" will be unknown in our courts. for by that time selence may be sufficiently dvanced to provide for every purely materia

A few days ago a surgeon at the quarantine station of New Orleans died from yellow fever, which he contracted while inspecting a ease aboard. Assurance is given, however, by Health that no case of the vellow fever has been ound in the city of New Orleans, and that I the disease should appear there the public will e officially notified of the fact,

At the port of Brunswick, in Georgia, the oflot of a vessel from Brazil was stricken with vellow faver last week, and the people of the oity became alarmed when two other cases were reported there. It has been learned here y despatches from Brunswick that the local authorities are anxious to prevent the circula tion of the bad news. We sincerely trust that there will be no more of it.

At the quarantine of New York, two vessels from Brazii have been held because yellow fever had been aboard of them during the voyage to this port. The quarantine rules are

rigorously enforced here. The yellow fever has not been widely preve lent in Brazil this summer; it has appeared as it appears nearly every year, in a few of the seaboard cities.

The secret execution of criminals is a hor ror to every same and intelligent mind.

The novels of W. CLARK RUSSELL have probably, become tedious to many readers by their perpetual insistence on the romance of the sea and of those who "go down to the sea in ships," but what story could be more renantic than that of the crew of the bark Com padre, bound to Chill from Calcutta? The Compadre caught fire in mid-ocean and made for a harbor in New Zealand. A hurri-cane arose and the good ship became waterlogged and began to sink. Finally she drove ashore on a ridge of rocks off the Auckland Islands. The seamen swam ashore and for 103 days lived precariously and half starved on this uninhabited reef. Then at length, a sailing vessel was halled and bore them safely to New Zealand all save one man, who wandered into the bush and was supposed to have starved to death After this story, who can cavil at any tale of the sea for being too romantic? Here the plots of a dozen novels are combined in one. There is the familiar fire at sea, perhaps the nost fearful thing known to man : there is the tempest, and the ship drifting belplessly in the trough of the seas at the mercy of the winds and waves; and then there is the shipwreck on the remote, unknown island, and after many months the welcome sails of the casual, longconquered, but is not the sea still as full of vonders and infinite perils and chances as in the days of Tyre and Sidon or in the dateless times of ULYSSES?

Senator CHANDLER, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has published his opinion that few if any pauper imnigrants come to this country by way of Canada. But Senator CHANDLER has not yet spent much time in investigating this subject, and has evidently not studied the facts that have already been gathered in relation to it. There is need of the application of the new immigrant law along the Canadian border.

Almost everything has been the subject of theft, but the sensibility of even a hardened habitué of police courts might have been shocked by the charge of grand larceny against John Brok, in Brooklyn, and excited Mrs. BECK, it appears, gave her son the deed to her plot in Greenwood Cemetery in order that he might bury his wife therein. JOHN, however, after performing that pious act, refused to return the deed, and his mother incontinently and indignantly had him arrested. The excuse was de liciously innocent and ingenuous, considering the gruesome circumstances—he in tended, he said, to keep the other plot for himself. Surely no man ever committed theft for such an amiable and sentimental purpose. It is to be hoped that Mrs. BECK will relent and permit her bones and her son's to be commingled in the same plot, so that even in death these affectionate litigants be not

The election in county Carlow, Ireland, is pparently incarnadined with local color. An effigy of Kitty O'SHEA Is, we are told, hung on one tree, and from another is dangling a for with a kettle tied to its tail. A young lady has been cut by a bottle, and an old woman fo shouting "Down with PARNELL" has been reader of another election for county Carlow not so many years ago, when ARTHUR KAV-ANADH of Borris, the brave, energetic landlord without arms or legs, was defeated by Gnar of the Freeman's Journal. Effigies of KAVANAGE were then exhibited in public places, and there was an attempt to blow up the stand from which he was making an address. The election of GRAY, the Nationalist, then was regarded as so important that the news was car ied from Carlow to Dublin by beacons on the hilltons. Both the contestants of that day have passed away, and it is noteworthy that the struggle is now no longer between a Conservative and a Nationalist but between representatives of two sects of the Nationalis party. This fact in itself shows how the cause of home rule has advanced in the last twenty Years.

The Exposure of Porter, From the Philadelphia Record.

THE BUR IN a critical examination of Census Bulletin No. 82, purporting to show the per capita cost ommunicipal government in 100 of the principal cities is the United States, proves very clearly that in so far a the statement applies to New York it is wholly untrus worthy. In the first place there was an undercount of 200,000 in the population in New York. In the next place, the expenditures in New York for 1888, the year on which the cousus figures are based, were increased nearly \$10,000,000 by outlay for parks and parkways, which is by no means an ordinary expenditure which might properly enter into a computation of the per capita cost of municipal administration. The Sur clearly hows that instead of a per capita cost of \$22.89 the of \$13.97. Mr. Porter brags that he will finish his cen sus work six or seven years quicker than the task has been accomplished by any of his immediate produces sors. Quick and slick is his idea of statistics. He ha iready succeeded in thoroughly discrediting the Agure he will print. The Eleventh Census will be Porter own. Like man, like job.

One of Cleveland's Offences Against Pro

From the San Francisco Chronicia, The desertion and flight of Lieut. Weaver of the First infantry is simply the logical result of his career. The man was court martialisd and convicted of offence which ought to have kept him out of the service, bu political and social influences were brought to bear on President Cleveland so successfully that he restored Weaver to his former rank. This interference with the udement of the court martial was victous, for it worked no reform in Weaver, while it vitiated all the good re-sults of enforcing disciplina. The case ought to serve as a good precedent when clemency is asked again for

Mr. Blaine's Iron Constitution. From the Philicasphia Record.

Pive physicians attend Mr. Blaine daily, all of whom
may there is no seriousness in his maindy. Meant Just What He Sald.

From the Chicago Fribune.

An excited man rushed into a livery and sale stable on the south side, near Thirty-fourth surest, the other day, and hunted up the proprietor. Bits hat was gone, his cost was split up the back, and he was covered with much from head to feed.

You said those horses you sold me an hour ago were not afraid of the steam roller!" he exclaimed, cheking

THE GRAVES OF MONROE AND STREET. Another Correction of Mr. S. F. Carter's

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: The Sun of June 25 contained a letter from one signing himself S. F. Carter, in which was contained the averment that the graves of Presidents Monroe and Tyler in Hollywood Cemetery. Richmond, Va., were "as uncared for as an unknown pauper's resting place, and a diagrac

to any American city." Though confident that Mr. Carter was giving currency to an untruth respecting the last resting place of my great grandfather, President Monroe, as I have almost annually since the war seen that it was in good condition, I had not the same positive knowledge concern ing the grave of President Tyler. To acquire such knowledge I addressed a note of inquiry to the Superintendent of the Hollywood Cometery, whose reply I enclose.

President Monroe's remains rest in a magnificent from mausoleum, one of the most con-spicuous and ornamental features of the cemetery, erected and kept in repair by the State of Virginia. When Mr. Carter professes to have been "shocked at the shameful manner which these graves are neglected," he bases an undoubtedly false pretense upon the unstable foundation of a wilful mistatement of fact. I beg to enclose the letter from R. T. Brooks,

Esq., Secretary of Hollywood Cemetery Company before referred to, and which kindly return to me. J. MONROR HEISKILL BALTIMORE, July 6.

Mr. James Monroe Heiskill, Mr. Dhan Sin: Your letter of 2d inst., with enclosed eccived this morning. I return the enclosed citpping rom Tux Sux, which was copied in the Richm

sich, with this remark:
"We republish the above only to say it is not true." The Moarce monument is one of the most conspicu-on for situation in Hollywood, and has been well cared for. Gov. Les, during his administration, had it thor-oughly repaired and painted, and it is in good condi-

The monument to Mr. Tyler, or, rather, his grave, is in the private lot of the family, and the authorities of Hollywood have been careful to have the gran rimmed at the proper time. They would be plea have you come and examine for yourself. Very re specifully, R. T. BROOKE, Secretary.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Renomination of the Vice-President Not Opposed by the President, Mr. Nicolay Says. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- This telegram was sant to the widow of Vice-President Hamlin o-day by Col. Nicolay, who was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries:

dent Lineque's private secretaries:

"Washington, July 7, 1891.

"Bra Hannibal Brasila, Banger, Mr.

"The editorial statement from the Philadelphia Times, printed in this morning's news despatches to the effect that President Lineoin opposed Mr. Hamila's renomination as Vice-President, is entirely erroneous. Mr. Lineoin's personal leelings, on the contrary, were for Mr. Hamila's renomination, as he confidentially expressed to me, but he persistently withheld any opinion calculated to influence the Convention for or against any candidate, and I have his written words to that effect, as fully set forth on pages 72 and 78, chapter ill., yolume ix... of 'Abraham Lineoin: A History,' by, Nicolay and Hay.

"Fermit me in addition to express my deepest sympathy in yours and the nation's loss through Mr. Hamilin's death.

"John C. Nicolay."

Official Letters Don't Often Get Lost in the

WHY, WHY, MR. PORTER!

Mails, Do They! The review and criticism of cansus bulleting No. 82 by Comptroller Myers was printed in THE SUN yesterday, as was also the effort of Superintendent Porter to answer the points made by THE SUN against that bulletin. The assertions of the bulletin in reference to the capita cost of the city government reckoned from ordinary expenditures were attacked by the Compttoller, as they were by THE SUN. And the Comptroller expressed surprise that the Census Department made so many erroneous statements, when the correct facts and figures could have been secured by application to him or to the Mayor. Superintendent Porter, on the other hand, attempted to excuse the mistakes by saying that the Comptroller had been appealed to by letter last April to look over a proof of the buildtin and correct it where necessary.

Comptroller Myers was absent from the city yesterday, but his private secretary said that no such letter had ever been received by the Comptroller.

As Christians Should They Pursue Treasurer Adams for a Shortage. Henry C. Adams, the ex-Treasurer of the New York Universalist Ministerial Relief Fund.

PUEELE FOR UNIVERSALISTS.

who was sent to Ludlow street jail in default of \$15,000 ball on a charge of not having acounted for some \$16,000 of the fund. is still there. Yesterday his lawyer, Thomas C. Ennever, asked Lawyer John H. Corwin, who represents the trustees, to consent to a reduction of the ball from \$15,000 to \$5,000. Mr. Ennever said his client could furnish the smaller amount. He also declared that Mr. Adams had rich relatives and that if his ac-counts were wrong they would make up the Corwin in reply told Mr. Ennever that if

Mr. Corwin in reply told Mr. Ennever that if Mr. Adams would explain what he had done with the money the trustees wouldn't press the charge. But Mr. Adams couldn't make up his mind to do this yesterday.

The trustees, as moralists, feel that Adams should be kept in Ludlow street jail till he tells them what use he made of the money, but as Christians they feel that they ought not to pre-a the charge even if he admitted it. That is what one of them said yesterday.

McKinley Satisfied,

PUTNAM, Conn.. July 7 .- Coming from the voodstock Fourth of July celebration Major McKinley talked to a reporter in his special car. He said: "You don't hear so much about the McKinley prices now. People have gotten over the scare by which the Democrats made o much capital at the last election. Of course, he added. "the Democratic victory was a draw back. A great deal of capital was held back through fear of a change of the law that would otherwise have been invested. But the situation is growing brighter for Republicanism constantly. If Massachusetts and Ohio go right this fall, the outlook will be good for next year. Things are all right in Ohio."

Philadelphia's McClellan Status

WASHINGTON, July 7.- In an obscure building not far from the War Department is being modelled a colossal equestrian statue of Major-Gen. McClellan, which is to be mounted on a pedestal on the northwest corner of the City pedestal on the northwest corner or the City Hall, in Philadelphia, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

This statue, when cast in bronze and finished, will cost \$90,000, and is to be done at the instance of the McClellan Memorial Association of Philadelphia. The horse is to be twenty-one feet long from head to init. It is being modeller by Mr. H. J. Ellicott, who is now chief modeller of the architect's office, Treasury Department.

Confeds Searcer Than in the Federal Ser

A delegation of Confederate veterans called

at the City Hall yesterday to interest Mayor Grant in their efforts to keep in office Storekeeper Robert C eary, a veteran comrade, who is one of the few reconstructed Confeds employed in city departments. The Mayor was out of town, and Secretary William McMuririe Speer reserved the delecation to the Charities Commissioners. Commissioners towns of Cleary is employed on Blackwell's Island. Major W. S. Airby will lead the delegation to 66 Third avenue.

Wants to Know If It's a Square Game Postmaster Van Cott receives many letters

regarding circulars sent out by dealers in green goods." One of the latest communications reads as follows: I have just received a circular from a firm in New York which deals in green goods and seems to offer very fairly; but before role ring into any dualings with attangers i always make it a point to inquire of some respensible person what their reputation as business mak is.

meh is.

I generally inquire of the Postmaster of the town
where they live. Will you be good enough to tell me
if —— aradoing a resular aquare trade in green good,
and if you think they would be safe men to do business
with, and could be relied upon for a straight deal?

They Nodded, But They Were Republicans. Collector Erhardt has reinstated Frank Pisher and Israel C. Langdon two night inspectors caught asleep by Treasury Inspectors Prior and Pairott a couple of months ago.
Fisher and Langdon are Republicana. All the
Democrats caught asleep on that ecossion
have been dismissed. The Cellector also appointed tilliam Lamb as a night inspector

WHITE HOURS REPAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—As usual in the sun-

for repairs. The doors were closed to the pub-

lic to-day, not to be reopened until Octoben.

There is no other building in this country. public or private, which has so many repair ing processes to undergo as the Executive Mansion. Repairing and house cleaning and redecorating is its chronic condition. Werk-men are now pulling up the stone flagging in the basement, preparatory to laying a smooth concrete floor. One of the White House stories is that Gen. Jackson's bathtub will be found before the workmen get through digging in & corner of the corridor near the kitchen door, What particular necessity ever existed for Gen. Jackson to have a tub in this spot does not seem clear, but that there is a comented tub-shaped cavity in this corner is among the traditions of the house. Evidently the name was given it in jest, and the real use of the tub was to keep the butter and milk cool for Presi-

The basement of the mansion is invested with as many interesting stories, if they are a with as many interesting stories. If they are a bit commonplace, as the more aristocratic quarters above stairs. There is no doubt as to the location of tien. Jackson's kitchen, as the old-time firebulace and the cavernous ovens are still in place. The room adjoins the laundry and ironing room on the east side of the basement, and now accommodates the draulic nump that runs the elevator. What was President Grant's wine room, under the front portice, is now used as a lumber room. What is now the paint shop was, in the years of early occupancy, the milk house, where the butter was churned, &c.

The laundry is also a scene of desolation, with the ironing room and the laundress's room adjoining. The floors are being torn up. First of all there was a board floor, under that flagging laid thickly in cement, and under that a solid brick pavement. Between floors the ranges made by rate and reaches had created a condition of things anything but attractive. The laundry business is in active operation in the kitchen, and when it gets back to its old quarters the floors of the three rooms will be neatly tiled, and so will the walls, six feet high. Up stairs the President's bedroom is being repapered. It was the only room not touched last fail. bit commonplace, as the more aristogratic

LAWYELS RUNNERS NOT WANTED Justice Hogen Says He Will Clear Them

When Justice Hogan called the case against Pierro Barguet in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, Lawyer George Barnett appeared for the complainant, Mrs. Lizzie Robinson, colored, who charges Barguet, also a negro, with assaulting her 14-year-old daughter, Gertie. Officer Schultes of Mr. Gerry's society, who has the case in hand, obsected to an examination if Mr. Barnett were allowed to appear for the complainant. Mr. Schultes said he was ready to prosecute, and

if Mrs. Robinson wanted other counsel she had a right to call in the District Attorney Officer Schultes called Mrs. Robinson up before Justice Hogan, Mrs. Robinson said she was a hard-working woman, and earned scarcely \$5 a week. As she was coming to court in the morning a young man outside the building handed her a card and told her to go

building handed her a card and told her to go and see the lawyer whose name the card bore. Mrs. Robinson visited Mr. Earnett's office across the way, to which the young man had directed her. Mr. Barnett said he would prosecute the case for \$20. She paid him \$5 as a retainer, and Mr. Barnett agreed to appear for her in the alternoon.

Justice Hogan told Mrs. Robinson that she needed no extra counsel, as she had a right to be represented by the District Attorner. He told Office Schultes to go with Mrs. Robinson that \$5. Mr. Barnett soffice and ask for a return of the \$5. Mr. Barnett refused to give it up, and said he would go to the District Attorner to get permission to appear.

When Justice Hogan heard this he called up be remained to appear.

When Justice Hogan heard this he called up be remained to appear.

When Justice Hogan heard this he called up be remained to appear.

When Justice Hogan heard this he called up the man such that you to drive away from this building every man you find soliciting in the interest of lawyers. Persons who have complaints to make need no lawyers to help them. I don't care whether Court is in session or not: I want no soliciting in or around this building." He set the Robinson case down for this afternoon, and said he would send for the District Autorney to represent Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. Barnett was quoted recently as saying that he could not get to see clients in the Jefferson Market prison without feeing some of the prison officers. The charge was not pressed.

SUSPENDED AQUEDUCT EMPLOYEES.

Many of Them Want Their Pay for the Time They Were Laid Of. Civil Justice Peter Mitchell, who has fifty

elients among the aqueduct inspectors and other officials with claims for back pay, will marshall a delegation of them before Mayor Grant to-day and ask for his help for them to get their money without further litigation. The clients of the Justice number about fifty. and their claims run from \$250 to \$4,000. There are many others, and in the aggregate the claims run up to from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The legal question involved, it is said, is settled in the recent decisions of the Court of ory and Aqueduct Inspector Albert Emmitt. In each of the cases the decision hinged upon the right of Commissioners to suspend inappetors or other officials in civil service classes without salary, though there was, of course, no question of the right to discharge those for whom there was no work. The Aqueduct Commissioners took the course now declared illegal when work slacked off, and the courts have decided in similar cases that men must be paid for the time when they were illegally suspended. The opinion in the case of Emmitt was written by Judge Gray and concurred in by five associates, Judge Finch being absent.

In addition to the law point involved Justice Mitchell made a political use of the compisint of his clients last fall. He charged that the men were suspended in many cases to make places for other men, new appointments being made while long lists of suspended men waited in vam for reimployment. The responsibility for this he placed upon the shoulders of Commissioner Francis M. Scott, who as a law yer and a man of considerable will, dominated the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. Scott was the P. M. L. candidate for Mayor, and this point raised by the aqueduct employees did not help him. But then nothing heiped him. In each of the cases the decision hinged upon

POLICE MEASUREMENTA

Inspector Byrnes Says the Object is to Correct the Records,

There was talk at Police Headquarters yesterday about the general order issued by acting Superintendent Byrnes on Monday requiring every member of the force to transmit to the Central Office his measurements. Inspector Byrnes declared yesterday that he sent out the order at the request of one of the Commis-

the order at the request of one of the Commissioners. "All there is to it is that there are some mistakes in the department records which the Commissioners want to correct," said Mr. Byrnes.

It was said around the building that the order was issued at the instance of President McLean. The roport is that the order is intended to trip up some men who were made policemen recently, and who, it is believed, secured their appointments by taying a proxy go through the civil service examination. No one at Headquarters would admit this, however. Chief Clerk Fine said the information was wanted for statistical purposes.

He Was Proof Against Rubies, Harry Jennings, who died on Sunday at his

home, 365 Broome street, had been bitten scores of times by so-called mad dogs, to succumb to rheumatism and pneumonia at last. Once, at least, the teeth of a dog in the last stage of genuine hydrophobia were embedded in his hand. The animal was Ada Clare's pet terrier, and after he had bitten the popular actress he was sent to Jennings for treatment. He died the following day from unmistakable rables: but the dog fancier, who always affected a contemptuous disbellet in hydro

facted a contemptuous disbelles in hydro phobia, denied that the brute had suffered from anythin; more serious than epileptic fits, caused by overleading.

A little later the writer brought to him the news of Ada Clare's frightful death from hydrophobia. Jennings, for a moment, was evidently frightened, as he well might be, for both he and his assistant were wearing bandages on their hands covering weunds made by the toeth of the dog that had bitten the actress. Quickly recovering himself, he exclaimed with an oath:

"Well, I'w had more diseases than any dozen men I know, and I don't care if I get hydrophobia. I want to find out what it feels like. But I'm proof aminst rables."

Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond said at the time of Ada Clare's death that her's was the only clearly defined and indisputable case of hydrophobia he had seen or heard of in New York. Neither Jennings nor his assistant suffered any inconvenience from the bites.

Absolutely painless in most cases, yet the best remote in liver affections, disordered stomach and digester beeds about the constitution bad brath, so, og P. Joyco's small Super Cooked Sengative Fills.